

## ROOSEVELT MOVED SOUL OF AMERICA, COOLIDGE TRIBUTE

Memorial Address at Town  
Hall Delivered by Next  
Vice-President.

RESTORED REPUBLIC

Tells How Colonel Broke  
Menace of Monopoly in  
Nation's Business.

ROUSED COUNTRY TO WAR

Gov. Miller, Mrs. Hammond  
and Mrs. Wood Are Other  
Speakers of Evening.

The debt the world owes the memory of Theodore Roosevelt was summed up last night in the Town Hall by Calvin Coolidge. What the Vice-President-elect left unsaid was supplied by Gov. Miller, who introduced Mr. Coolidge. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, and on behalf of that organization Mrs. John Henry Hammond and Mrs. Henry A. Wood, both of the work of ending Roosevelt's birthplace—23 East Twentieth street—as a national institution.

A crowd that filled the hall listened to Mr. Coolidge, and a throng almost as large tried in vain to gain admission. The doors were closed long before the speaking commenced. In introducing Mr. Coolidge, Gov. Miller likened the Vice-President-elect to Roosevelt and evoked great applause by declaring that the country needs to-day much of the Americanism of the late President.

Mr. Coolidge cited the commercial progress of the United States and the proportionate growth of the country. He recalled the inevitable time when we began to believe that "business is a crime," and then, in part, he said:

"This condition culminated about twenty years ago. It had gone on unformulated in men's minds, unconsciously tending to monopoly in business and by that means private control of government, substituting the age old formula of private interests for the public welfare. Locally developed, it would have meant stagnation in business through the loss of all initiative and bureaucracy in government through the loss of a true representation of the public will.

"The man who finally brought the business men of the nation to see that their course was economically unsound and therefore to be abandoned, and who roused the American people to the assertion again of their right to control their government for the public welfare, was Theodore Roosevelt. No man had done so much to destroy an age old economic theory and to restore his country to its true form of representative government since the days of Abraham Lincoln. And as with Lincoln, no one, whether formerly victor or vanquished, would return to the old order. He broke the menace of monopoly. He made the sovereignty of the people again supreme.

"In all this he stood for a great principle imperially applied. He declared and enforced the supremacy of the public law alike against those who opposed it in the name of capital or in the name of labor. In that he was the true friend of both, the benefactor of employer and employee and the defender of the Republic of the United States. He found it menaced, and he left it free.

"We have seen that the reaction of public opinion went too far. It created a condition in which men of large interests, no matter how innocent of any offense, have since felt they would be misjudged and their motives misconstrued if they took part in public affairs. That sentiment is wrong, and being wrong works a grave public injury. The public business has come to be the largest single business that there is. Unless it can have the benefit of the training and ability that is developed in great private enterprises, it cannot be conducted successfully, and if not successful the people suffer. Hence it is not enough in Government administration. As Theodore Roosevelt well knew, there must be added that character and ability that comes only from great private business and our nation enters again upon the way of progress through justice and charity."

## Fire Destroys Harding Headquarters in Marion

MARION, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The residence of George B. Christian, Jr., next door to the home of President-elect Harding and used by him as his headquarters, was destroyed by fire this morning. All campaign documents stored in the building, although somewhat damaged by water, are believed to have been saved. The desk at which the President-elect met in conference with the "best minds" of the country also was removed.

The fire started from an overheated furnace. As soon as the blaze was discovered firemen and headquarters employees carried out correspondence and records, but a strong wind scattered the papers in all directions. All of them are thought to have been recovered, however.

not fail to surround himself with advisers of that kind. He had them in his Cabinet. He sought their counsel from the Senate and from private life. The war helped to dissipate this unwholesome state of public opinion by reason of the universally patriotic and active assistance rendered by the business interests to the Government. The American people are entitled by right to have their public business administered by a training and intelligence, a capacity and character the equal of that which any private enterprise can command. It is the duty of men in business life to provide such service as some inconvenience to themselves, some risk of being misunderstood and some likelihood of being publicly abused.

"Theodore Roosevelt never lapsed. He was against what he believed to be wrong everywhere. He was against it in his speech; he was for taking effective action against it. For he was no carpet knight, his headquarters throughout his life was always in the field. When the great war broke out he refused to be neutral. He had no hesitation in declaring he was American and he immediately proclaimed that the war was an American war and that he was on the side of America.

"Our country has known little of foreign affairs. It has desired to know little of them. It has been our tradition that what went on in Europe could have little effect here. But we have declared and maintained the Monroe Doctrine of no interference here by Europe. The closing of our exchanges, the denial of our access to the sea, the death of our nationals when peacefully engaged, did not seem to wake us from our delusion. We wanted peace, and rightfully, but it was the voice of Roosevelt that roused the nation to the meaning and the menace of the war to America. In this he was never so disinterested, so patriotic, so eager for the right for its own sake. He appealed from the things that seemed to be to the soul of the things that are.

"This was his last great service. He roused the national conscience into righteous action. He spoke to the soul of his country and he saw her response. He saw her rise, triumphant again above every sordid motive, resurgent to the eternal realities. He saw his fellow countrymen make their sacrifices and he made his. He knew their suffering, but he knew their courage.

"He saw their final victory. He saw the beginning of the return of those never conquered banners as they came streaming home. In that triumphant sound of drum beat and bugle he too was summoned home, under the brighter banners of truth and righteousness, which in him never suffered defeat.

"His work goes on. His battle line strengthens. His principles have become defenders, his actions more admirers."

**VIGIL LIGHTS TO BURN  
AS HARDING GOES IN**

Catholics Asked to Pray for President's Guidance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Vigil lights, symbolizing patriotic prayers for the guidance and support of President-elect Harding when he takes office as President of the United States, will be burned from March 3 to March 8 in the national shrine of the Immaculate Conception, at Brookline, D. C., according to announcement of the Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University. A special appeal has been issued to all Catholics of the United States to participate in the devotion, a national devotion symbolized by the lights.

"Never were wisdom and courage more needed by the head of our great American democracy," said Bishop Shahan, "than at this juncture. Every Catholic ought to offer on that day (March 4) the earnest prayer that God will guide our Chief Executive wisely and well, that the evils of the late war may be abolished and our nation enter again upon the way of progress through justice and charity."

## HARDING NOT HASTY ON DISARMAMENT

President-Elect Agrees With  
Root, and Borah's Plea  
Proves Ineffective.

WILSON STILL COULD ACT

Time Too Brief Pending New  
Administration's Access to  
Hold Conference.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 23.—Senator Borah's statement taking issue with Elihu Root, who had urged a postponement of any disarmament conference, is not calculated to alter President-elect Harding's mind on the matter. Nor is Senator Borah's implied willingness to agree to a postponement in case Mr. Harding should urge one likely to draw from the latter any statement prior to his inauguration.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Root are in accord about the desirability of deferring any disarmament conference until the new Administration takes office. Mr. Harding is fully aware that it is within President Wilson's power to call a disarmament conference any time before he quits office on March 4. But he does not expect him to do so.

Discussing this just before he left Marion, the suggestion was made to Mr. Harding that Mr. Wilson would refrain from calling such a conference in advance of the inauguration. "If so, that would be the becoming thing to do," Mr. Harding said.

In any event, it is pointed out, what is in Mr. Harding's mind in connection with his foreign policy and such corollary problems as disarmament do not expect him to be influenced by the Borah statement at this time. He has more pressing matters to take up as soon as he returns from his cruise down the coast to Miami.

In any event, it is pointed out, representative conferences could hardly be called and started to function much before the present Administration gives way to the new one six weeks hence.

## HARDING HAS FINE DAY'S CRUISE ON HOUSEBOAT

Stops at Ormond Beach and  
Motors to Daytona.

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23.—The houseboat Victoria, on which President-elect Harding is cruising down the Indian River, made the first stop of her voyage at Ormond Beach this afternoon. Her passengers departed for a two hour motor ride along the Florida east shore boulevard. The stop here and a brief tarry when the Victoria tried to go through the Ormond drawbridge were the only incidents on the log of the houseboat during a peaceful Sunday's sailing.

Taking advantage of perfect weather, she pushed ahead of her schedule, and when she tied up for the night she was within a few hours of Rockledge, where the party expects to go sometime tomorrow for a golf match.

During the automobile ride Mr. Harding and his companions drove into Daytona and brought back Senator Cummings of Iowa, who has been at a Daytona hotel and who will make the remainder of the houseboat trip as a member of the vacation party.

Under a hot sun the President-elect came ashore wearing white woollens and a straw hat. His visit attracted little attention, though the Victoria docked within a stone's throw of a big tourist hotel. Details of his vacation trip had been kept confidential and only a few of the guests here learned of his arrival until after the Victoria had headed down stream again.

The trouble at the drawbridge occurred soon afterward and held up the Victoria for more than an hour. She attempted the passage at too shallow a point and stuck in the mud in such a position that the bridge could not be closed until her little engine had forced a way out inch by inch. Meantime more than a score of automobiles were held up, and a crowd of several hundred gathered on the bridge and cheered the houseboat when she finally extricated herself. At no time was the Victoria in a dangerous position, and although her rudder was damaged her master said the injury was not serious.

## LABOR ORGANIZES FOR 'HARDING SQUARE DEAL'

Assurances From Union Men  
Sent to Marion.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A nationwide movement to assure a "square deal" for President-elect Harding and his administration from union labor was launched to-day at a meeting called by George Hodge of the Union Labor Advocate, M. H. Madden of the Old Time Printers Association was elected secretary. The business of the day was devoted to the preparation of a statement which was sent to the President-elect.

The statement describes the movement as an American League of Union Workmen to be formed to eliminate "the malign influence which has been heretofore exerted on the minds of American workmen by those official oligarchs who have for years misled the union forces."

"This leadership," according to the statement, "has directed the tollers' industrial ship into the whirlpool of fallacy and corrupt politics represented in the repudiated Democratic party."

In a sentence, we are for America first as against the advocacy of every fallacy from flat money to the grace acceptance of internationalism and the League of Nations. We pledge to support you in the serious task to which you have been assigned."

**COX AIMS TO REVIVE  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY**

Will Confer With Leaders in  
Washington This Week to  
Salvage Wreck.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
NEW YORK, D. C., Jan. 23.—The visit to Washington this week of James M. Cox, the Democratic Presidential nominee in the last campaign, will be the signal for a series of conferences intended to rejuvenate the Democratic party. They will start tomorrow, when Mr. Cox is due to arrive, and will continue throughout the week, participated in by certain high Administration officials and a group of members of the Democratic National Committee, including Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, Thomas B. Love of Texas, Angus W. McLean of North Carolina, Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee and George White of Ohio.

The conferences will decide what steps should be taken for keeping the Democratic organization alive and functioning in the hope of precipitating a swing back from the Republicans at the Congressional elections in 1922.

Ex-Gov. Cox, whose term as Chief Executive of Ohio expired about ten days ago, is coming to Washington to be the guest of Judge T. T. Ansberry, formerly of Ohio, with the double purpose of holding the conferences and obtaining passports for himself and Mrs. Cox to go to Europe. The Coxes will be in Washington all week. Several dinners have been arranged at which the Democratic leader is to be guest of honor.

With the Democrats still in control of the Administration, although their departure from office is only a little more than a month away, it has been decided that this is an opportune time to hold the conferences. While there has been no general call for members of the National Committee they have drifted into Washington or are on their way to talk things over in preparation for the lean years ahead, hoping they will be able to find some way of keeping together such of the Democratic organization wreck as can be salvaged. The sting of overwhelming defeat in the November elections is less severe in January and the Democratic leaders are ready to talk business.

One of the first things to be done, the party leaders say, is to finance the party debt, which amounts, it is understood, to \$275,000. A certain amount of this can be carried over until some future date, but a part of it will have to be paid at this time. The idea in a general way is to cut down the debt to about \$100,000, which will be financed by notes signed by a group of 100 leading Democrats of means, who will assume \$1,000 apiece.

## NO CLEAR CONGRESS FIELD FOR HARDING

Congestion in Both Houses  
Has Increased Since His  
Capitol Visit.

FEW BIG BILLS PASSED

Slaughter Must Start Soon to  
Make Way for New Administration.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—If President Harding were suddenly to call on his former colleagues in Congress to give an account of their stewardship since he visited them seven weeks ago and asked that they give him a clear legislative field after his inauguration he might cause considerable embarrassment.

The session is not ended, but it is practically two-thirds gone. There have been forty-two legislative days, with twenty-eight remaining days in which to prepare for the new Administration.

The formidable array of routine bills which confronted Congress in December has not lessened materially. The House has disposed of a few of the major appropriation bills and is resolutely tackling the remainder. Meantime the Ways and Means Committee is holding hearings on permanent tariff revision, having sent to the Senate a hurried emergency tariff on farm products. Other House committees are working long hours, in which a dozen hearings on various proposals in all probability will not get much beyond the hearing stage.

The Senate has not passed a single important appropriation bill, and has to its credit only one so-called major routine bill—the District appropriation measure. Some of the other big supply bills which the House has passed are in the Senate committees awaiting report to the Senate itself.

On Monday the Senate will dispose of the bill to regulate the packing industry. In its wake will follow a stream of measures, old and new, which will fill in the time of the Senate between consideration of routine appropriation bills. Among these are the minimum wage bill, reconsideration of the anti-strike bill on railroads, the budget bill, the repeal of the war laws, the bill to encourage cooperative marketing and one or two of less importance.

There is the emergency tariff on farm products, of new birth in the House and apparently destined to an untimely end in the Senate; the emergency immigration bill, which the House passed and over which the Senate Immigration Committee is now wrestling with every individual.

There has been but one conference of Senate Republicans thus far in the session. That was held last week and the programme for disposing of the Wilson appointments was agreed to. The axe fell on everything but the routine appointments. Political nominations all will go over for action under President Harding and will follow on the heels of the confirmation of his Cabinet selections.

ation that it cannot get through; the Calder coal bill, whose sponsors in the Calder committee and the Committee on Manufactures insist they intend to pass in this session; and likewise the resolution calling for an international conference to discuss naval disarmament. In fact the programme of legislation, it appears, is larger and more important now than it was seven weeks ago.

Somewhere along the line and some time in the immediate future the slaughter must begin if the supply bills are to be got out of the way before March 4. The one thought uppermost in the minds of Congressional leaders is that there shall be no holdovers of that character in the new Administration.

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